A BAD EXAMPLE WELL FOLLOWED.

The New York Times remarked with much pungency a few days ago that "it is not a very serious matter for a soldier to be killed, but to be made ridiculous before the world was hard to bear." And it was in consideration of this soldierly preference for cita mors rather than ridiculous panegyric preluding defeat that our contemporary exhorted his discreet friends, in advance of the recent movement of Gen. Hooker, "not to disinter defunct heroes, for the purpose of comparison, until we saw what the end of the summer's fighting would be. The affair of Chancellorsville (adds the Times) entirely justifies this warning."

If we wish to see in a mirror the picture presented by such absurd rhodomontade, we have but to con the reflections made by the British press on the announcement that Gen. Hooker had successfully crossed the Rappahannock, intelligence of which had been received in London about two weeks ago, and the echo of their comments has just reached us at the present time, when the Army of the Potomse, returned from its brief campaign, is "all quiet" in the camps it forsook for a brief season. The following are some of the "appreciations" with which Gen. Hooker is treated by the British Press. We quote from the London Times of May 15th:

"On Monday, the 27th of April, began the fifth Federal invasion of Virginia. Generals McDowell, McClellan, Pope, and Burnside have had their trial and their failure; day of popularity, and their chill night of neglect blivion. It is now the turn of Gen. Joseph Hooker, and to him his hopeful countrymen are looking to redeem their military fame and avenge them of their enemies. In the opinion of Gen. Hooker himself they could not have chosen a more fitting man. The General has openly or covertly consured the plans of all his predecessors, and, by intimating his conviction of their incompetence, has insinuated his own far superior skill. The President has taken him at his own valuation of himself, and given him the com mand of the chief army of the Republic and the task of capturing the enemy's capital. With the first days of the early summer the Army of the Potomac enters on the campaign, and we shall shortly learn whether the lofty crisof Gen. Hooker on others were dictated by con genius or only by the restlessness of ambitious mediocrity. With ample time for preparation, with unlimited command of all that credit can procure, with a soldiery above the average in education and intelligence, with the experience of four unsuccessful campaigns to guide them, and with the strongest incentives to exertion in the fifth, the Federals have now every advantage which they can poss bly expect at any time.

Of like purport are the following observations of the London Post. It says: The achievement which McClellan, Pope, and Burr

side have successively failed to accomplish is now about to be attempted by Gen. Hooker. This gallant officer, on his examination before the War Committee, appointed to inquire into the conduct of last year's campaign in Virgini confidently attributed the failure of both McClellan as Burnside to take Richmond to the incapacity of those Generals According to Gen. Hooker, either of them onght, with the army at his disposal, to have effected the capture of Richmond. This confident witness now occupies the post of generalissimo of the army of the North, and has an opportunity of proving the justness of his conclusions in reference to the conduct of his predecessors by giving evidence of his own ability He has certainly, by impleation, asserted his superiority to both of the disgrace Generals, and must make good his pretensions or sink into irretrievable diagrace. It is probable that an opportunity for showing his strategical ability will quickly present itself. After five months rest the Army of the Potomac has quitted its cantonments. Those five months have not been lost on the troops, and the War Department of Washington must be even worse managed than we believe it to be if the army with which Gen. Hooker now takes the field is not in every respect as efficient as the most lavish expenditure in supplying its wants could possibly make it."

It is quite true that Gen. Hooker has himself to thank for the tone of these criticisms, as far as they remind him of his own self-confident animadversions on Gen. McClellan and Gen. Burnside, whom he charged with an equal incompetency while he was under their command, and his humble estimate of the latter was published to the world while as yet the Administration retained him in command It is also undoubted that the disdainful manner in which these British journals speak of the present commander is partly mapired by a want of good will for the Federal cause, but, after all due abatements are made on these grounds, it still remains to say that he has just as much reason to pray for deliverance from some of his professed "friends" as from the tender mercies of some of his foreign censors; for the worst that these British critics have said is nothing but a reproduction of the ideas contained in the following extract from a letter addressed to the Philadelphia Press, by its correspondent who writes from this city der the signature of "Occasional," In his communication under date of May 2d, he wrote as follows:

"The Army of the Potomsc has opened its fifth cam-The Army of the Potomac has opened its fifth campaign. The Peninsula, the Potomac, Maryland, and Fredericksburg have passed into history, with all their varying tumultuous scenes. It is now entering upon a campaign that promises to be more magnificent than all that have gone before, and as I write a hundred rumors are exiting the city with the smoothers of dafact victory as citing the city with the emotions of defeat, victory, a repulse, and every contingency of war. These are but rumors, however, and have no meaning beyond the passing breeze that bears them by. The loyal men never had more reason to believe in the Republic than now, and while I do not deem it prudent to say many things that might be said It deem it prudent to say many things that might be said, I think that in a few days we shall record the great victory of the war. The present situation on the Rappahannock justifies me in thinking so. The army itself is in a splendid condition. Gen. Hooker has brought it up to the highest point of discipline. Its lines are strengthened; its officers have the conscience of the fight; its soldiers, after three months of rest and recreation, are easer for the fray, and took anziously for hard roads and sunshine. General Hooker has his army in the condition he hoped to attain, and the future is with himself. His own history and character enter largely into the tone of his army, and those who know him anticipate a campaign of energy, daring, and desperation. If he can bring the rebels within range of his ill make such a fight as America has never see gues be will make such a light as America of that death He will take Richmond or die. He is so placed that death would be far more welcome than defeat. With the frank-ness characteristic of his character, he has so sharply criticised his previous commanders, and many who were colleagues, that the nation will instinctively compare his own success with that of the men he has selected for his standards of comparison. Proud, confident, daring—it may be ambitious—with great military skill, and a vast experience in our war, always rictorious, always in the advance, loving danger for its excitement, and war for its glory. I think Gen. Hooker possesses more of the traits that combine to make an ideal commander than any general I have ever known. He has shown that be can com-mand a corps and a grand division; he has now to show that he can command a great army, and this campaign will make or mar him."

It is quite needless to characterize this style of "military criticism," in view of the fact that it symbolizes precisely with the language of unfriendly British organs. The character and the motives of those who, in advance of Gen. Hooker's movement, indulged in such representa tions as those of "Occasional," are thus properly ascertained in that truly "loyal" journal, the Morniag Chronicle of this city :

"The course of the Copperhead papers during the last few months, if carefully watched, presaged precisely the position they are now taking up. They have been magnifying the Army of the Potomac, its great resources, its splendid condition, its great bravery and its splendid discipline, and they have continually been dinning into our ears that the Commanding General could not, in reason, fail to fulfil the highest hopes of the nation. If he should, he was to be overwhelmed by the universal indignation of the North."

Just so. This was the language of some "Copperhead

papers" who imprudently made themselves suspicious by repeating just such statements as those of "Occasional" about the "splendid condition" of the army under Hooker though few of them were malicious enough to blurt out the opinion that the campaign on which he was entering would "make or mar him." This was an excess of refined cruelty which "Occasional" reserved to himself, and though the rebuke administered to him by the Chronicle is very good as far as it goes, we think our contemporary will agree with us that hardly enough has been said in reprehension of statements which, as caught up and repeated by the inimical press abroad and at home, serve to gratify the most malevolent adversaries of our cause. The Good Book pronounces a malediction on those who dig a pit-fall for their neighbor, and this is precisely the neighborly service done for Gen. Hooker by writers like "Occasional" and his echoes in England and elsewhere. We shall doubt the constant "loyalty" of the Chronicle if it does not take him in hand with more severity for stoll very questionable conduct.

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of May 30th. SOURCE OF THE NILE.—SOLUTION OF THE OLDEST

PROBLEM KNOWN TO CIVILIZATION.

Our attentive correspondent in Egypt has forwarded tue an extra (or Bulletino Straordinario) of the "Spettator Egiziano," published at Alexandria under date of the 7th of May, containing more full particulars than have else where been published of the discovery of the sources o the White Nile, by Messrs. Speke and Grant, the intrepid English explorers. The fact that such a discovery had been made was telegraphed from Alexandria to London at the same time that this extra appeared, and some brie notices have appeared in the English journals; but we are gratified to be able to lay before our readers this more par ticular account, in the characteristic phrase of the original tidings. The letter containing this news, as shown by the postmarks, reached Boston in only nineteen days from Alexandria

From the Egyptian Spectator, Extra-Translation. We are indebted to the courtesy of Doctor Ori for th following communication, which we hasten to lay before our readers and the public generally to announce the great discovery of the source of the Nile, for which we are be-holden to two courageous English travellers. We promise to lay before our readers more detailed information as soon as we are enabled to obtain it.

" Here is great news. Speke and Grant, the intrepid English travellers, overcoming all obstacles, crossing 'under' the line, reached Kondogoro, and thence are now approaching this place. It seems almost a dream. Their
portfolios undoubtedly contain the solution of the great
problem that has puzzled us from the remotest antiquity,
viz. the discovery of the source of the Nile. We have not as
yet spoken with them, but leave immediate. yet spoken with them, but leave immediately on camel back to meet them on their way, and to give them an ovation. If at the following station we obtain further details we will hasten to communicate them.

"APRIL 2 -I add another line about Speke and Grant coowing the immense interest that you all feel in these

like a true descendant of John Bull, he is naturally taci-turn; second, because he is only familiar with one lan-guage, and precisely the one that none of us know any thing about. We can glean but few intelligible sentences from one of the interpreters, who attempts to make us un-derstand him in a species of Arabic patois.

" From his answers we learn that the Nile springs from Lake Victoria that he professes to have circumnavigated and found to be very extensive; that Kondogoro is five degrees (less some minutes) from the equator in the north-ern hemisphere, and about the same latitude south of the lake which, he says, is the source of the Bahr-el-Biad or

"They started from Zanzibar with seventy men: o these only seventeen remain. The number was greatly diminished by desertion, others were lost by sickness and casualties. They had to fight their way to reach White River, but relate marvellous things of the sub-equatorial regions, and above all report large quantities of ivory. They may be considered very fortunate to have accomplished their purpose without meeting the unhappy fate of poor Pener.

oor Peney.
"Now would be the time for the Egyptian Government the work." o make an effort so as to anticipate others in the work of discovering and digging up these immense treasures; now they could do it themselves, with all the profit and the

Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the answer to a question which has perplexed the world ever since the time of Herodotus. "With regard to the sources of the Nile." said the Father of History, more than twenty-three hundred years ago, "I have found no one among all those with whom I have conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans, or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge, except a single person," whose story was untrustworthy Cæsar is reported to have said that he would abandon warlike pursuits if he might have a certain hope of seeing the ources of the Nile. Horace alludes to

"Fontium qui celat origines

Nilus,; and Tibullus, still fourteen hundred years ago, adds: "Nile pater, quanam pos um te dicere causa, Aut quibus in terris occuluisse caput."

It was long since ascertained by travellers ascending up the stream of the Nile that near Khartum, in north latitude 15° 37', its waters divide into two branches, called respectively the White Nile and Blue Nile. Below this confluence the Nile flows fifteen hundred miles into the Mediterranean, and (with the exception of a single unimportant tributary) it receives nowhere a single drop of water, while it is a fruitful source of supply to numerous

works of artificial irrigation.

The sources of the Blue Nile, three springs in north latitude 10°, were ascertained by the Portuguese Jesuit, Father Lobo, and afterwards by Bruce; but those of the White Nile have hitberto defied discovery. Browne penetrated as far as north latitude 7°; Linant Bey, in 1827, not quite so far; Mr. Hoskius and Col. Leake, their efforts declared that an armed force would be ne cessary to subdue the great extent of country through which the river passes. Werne went as far as 4° of north was obliged to return by reaching shoals which could not be crossed by his boats, and he dared not leave them. The river where his explorations ceased was three hun-dred and twenty-three feet wide, "broad, surrounded by high reeds; the banks (he says) seem to be of a soft green color, formed by pale green aquatic plants—lilac convol-vulus, moss, water thistles, and a kind of hemp—in which yellow ambac tree flourishes, hung round with luxurisht deep yellow creepers." The river seemed to stretch

The latest expedition in this direction to discover the source of the Nile is that of Capt Petherick, as a volunteer of whose party our fellow-citizen Dr Bronell, of Connecticut, lost his life last year in the manner heretofore recorded. Dr. Brownell's death occurred in north latitude 150. The fate of Petherick and his companions is un

Meanwhile, Capte. Speke and Grant entered the inte rior of Africa from the eastern coast, and left Zanzibar September 25, 1860, to prosecute discoveries in the inte rior. On the 13th instant we printed an account derived from Mr. Goodhue, United States Vice Consul at Zanzibar, stating that they had last been heard from April 11, 1862, (a year ago, that is) in latitude 1° 30' routh; that they had been thwarted in their progress down a river which they had discovered and which they believed to be

the first certain branch of the Nile.

We now hear of them at the other end of their journey which has been crowned with complete success. It appears that the adventurous travellers have indeed penetrated to the source of the White Nile, which they find to be a large lake, and to this they have loyally given the name of "Victoria." Having made this discovery, the little band of explorers, reduced from seventy to seven teen, have sailed down the river—the grandest voyage ever-known to geographer—and their approach to Khartum is reported in the above letter. There is some obscurity in the account with regard to the position of the lake: the strict sense of the original (which our translation faith-fully follows) would place it as far north as 10° of north latitude: but as previous discoverers have followed the river at least six degrees further south, we suspect that

there is some inaccuracy in the report in this respect.

It has been given to the present age to solve this interesting geographic problem, as also that of the northwest passage; and, although in neither case do the discoveries which have been made promise much practical advantage to mankind, we cannot but felicitate ourselves that the domain of knowledge has been enlarged by persistent and

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST.

An expedition is about to leave Minnesota to pursue and conquer the hostile Sioux. It comprises the Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth regiments of Minnesota, (all full regi-

their leader last season. They are encamped near Devil's Lake. About two thousand bave firearms, the rest bows and arrows and war clubs. Gen. Sibley thinks they will fall back toward British territory as the expedition advances. Several fighting encounters or else one desperate and bloody battle seems inevitable before a final reckoning

The Ninth Minnesota regiment remains at Fort Ridgel o protect the southwest border, while the Eighth is at Forts Ripley and Abercrombie, on the northern with four companies of mounted riflemen.

NEW NAVAL COMMANDER AT CHARLESTON The New York Post states that Admiral FOOTE is now in that city, on his way to take command of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and adds that " as Admiral Foote is one of those men who believe 'in moving upon the enemy's works ' the Charlestonians are likely to have a little more stirring up this summer." The Government, we presume, has another scarcely less important command for Admira Dupont, who is relieved for the present,

THE WAR UPON VICKSBURG

SOME DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLES

ASSAULT UPON THE WORKS. The St. Louis and Cincinnati papers contain several teresting letters from army correspondents, giving some of the particulars of the encounters with the enemy by Gen. Grant's forces while lately moving upon Vicksburg These letters, when added to those inserted in the Intelligencer of the 26th of May, appear to complete the record of the principal engagements which occurred during the march from Grand Gulf to the city of Jackson, and thence to Vicksburg, including some notice of the first and second assaults upon the enemy's outworks at that place. The campaign up to this point was a most brilliant one, and the subjoined record not only attests the heroism displayed by our troops, but conveys a better idea of the formidable nature of the work they have undertaken than has before been furnished.

THE BATTLE AT RAYMOND

RAYMONO, (MISS.) MAY 13, 1863. The battle fought yesterday within three miles of Raymond (Miss.) ought to be called the battle of Farnden's Creek, from the stream near which it commenced, and whose banks last evening bore witness to the dreadful struggle by the number of dead and wounded that lay

trewn along them. Skirmishing commenced early in the morning. Our ca valry advance exchanged shots with the enemy soon after daylight. The rebels had their cavalry thrown out several miles from their main body, as is their invariable custom in the Southwest, and one which we might imitate with in the Southwest, and one which we might imitate with great advantage to ourselves. After pretty heavy firing by the cavalry, in which the Second Illinois lost two killed and several wounded, the Twentieth Ohio, Col. Force commanding, was ordered to advance in line of battle across a couple of fields toward some heavy timber, where it was supposed the rebels had their infantry force. Shortly after the Seventy-eighth and Sixty-eighth Ohio and Thirtieth Illinois were ordered forward in a similar manner. These regiments constituted the second brigade of Gen. Logan's division. The Twentieth Ohio kept steadily on its way forward, followed by the other regiments of the Second Brigade. As they approached the woods the rebels sought to check their advance by a heavy fire from the timber, but our men stood their ground nobly, contending against the almost concealed foe at great disadvantage, never yielding an inch, but pressing steadily forward.

Gen. Logan, on ascertaining the condition of affairs in Gen. Logan, on ascertaining the condition of affairs in his front, sent word to the First and Third Brigades of his division to close up their ranks and push forward as rapidly as possible. Meantime the Second Brigade was holding its own against a vastly superior force. It was soon reinforced by the brigades under Generals John E. Smith and John D. Stevenson. Shortly after the opening of the fight, Capt. De Golyer's battery, Eighth Michigan, was ordered to the front, and took a commanding position for the pur-pose of dislodging the enemy from the woods, the infantry having proved itself inadequate to the task. The James rifled guns of De Golyer's battery opened and commenced pouring a heavy fire of shell into the rebel columns. The pouring a heavy fire of shell into the rebel columns. The enemy now for the first time opened artillery upon us. His aim was good, succeeding in making our infantry change position. But his purpose was to silence the Eighth Michigan battery, and he failed in that. Finding it impossible to silence the guns with artillery, the rebels attempted a charge upon the battery. A regiment of men essayed the hazardous undertaking. While they were moving a fence preparatory to making the decisive dash the battery opened on them, causing the entire column to fall back in disorder. At their inclurious withdrawal our infantry sent opened on them, causing the entire column to fall back in disorder. At their inglorious withdrawal our infantry sent up a few rousing cheers, which had the effect of accelerat-ing the speed of the fugitives and inspiring our whole com-mand with a new zeal and determination to press forward

to a victory of which they felt certain even when the for-tunes of the day seemed to turn against them.

The rebels, defeated in their attempts to capture our battery, found themselves compelled to fall back to a posi-tion immediately in the rear of Faraden's creek. There was but a few inches depth of water in the creek, and its very abrupt deep banks rendered it more favorable to them than the best rifle-pits they could have dug. Gen. McPherson had no sooner ascertained their new position than he ordered an advance upon it. Gen. Dennis' brigade had the lead, and his brave men went forward with a will. Gen. Smith's brigade supported them. A large open field lay between them and the enemy, and to march across it, exposed to the fire of an ambushed foe, was their dreadful task assigned. Not a man flinched, not a soldier evinced a spirit of fear or reluctance. Forward they went, unmindful of the galling fire in their front. When within good range they opened on the rebels, and a more terrible conflict than that which followed, for more than five minutes, has seldom occurred between two op-posing forces of equal size. The Twentieth Ohio, Twen-tieth Illinois, and Twenty-third Indians lost heavily, but the rebels were forced from their ground.

the rebels were forced from their ground.

During the desperate struggle above alluded to the rebels attempted to turn our left flank, and very nearly succeeded in doing so. The Twentieth Ohio and Twenty-third Indiana had advanced too far from their support, and were in great danger of being cut off. A regiment of re-bels suddenly emerged from a thick undergrowth and marched daringly forward toward the left of the Twentieth. Col Force saw the danger he was in, and gave the of this order the regiment suffered greatly, as its mortality list will show. Among the commissioned officers wounder at this time was the acting Major, Capt. Kaga, from Sid ney, Ohio. Two balls struck him near the shoulder, breaking the collar-bone, and inflicting such injuries as, it is feared, will prove fatal. The Twenty-third Indiana, when feared, will prove fatal. The Twenty-third Indiana, when ordered to fall back to the main column, found itself on an elevation between two ravines. Their commander, Col. Davis, extricated them from this position in an admirable manner. Any but veterans would have scattered in confusion on finding themselves so totally at the mercy of an enemy three times their numerical strength, but the Twenty third were undismayed, and retreated without

showing their backs to the enemy. The casualty list of the Indiana boys in this battle is very great. The fight on the left was growing desperate. The Twentieth Illinois had fired forty rounds of cartridges, and still the enemy held them at bay. Col. Richards, of the Twentieth Illinois had fired forty rounds of cartridges, and still the enemy held them at bay. tieth, had been mortally wounded while urging his willing heroes forward. At this critical period Gen. Stevenson's brigade came to the rescue. The Eighth Illinois, Lieut Col. Sturgie commanding, came up with fixed bayonete and with a wild yell, which the rebels wisely interprete as a premonition of death to the foe, drove them from the wild disorder. This was one of the most brilliant feats of the day. It made the assurance of our victory doubly sure. The most reliable estimate we can make places the rebel strength at 6,000 men. Citizens tell us they had but 3,000, but there were prisoners captured from ten different regiments—Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, and Mississippi. They were under command of Gen. Gregg, of Texas. We fought them with Gen. Logan's discipled of McDarage. vision, of McPherson's army corps, between five and six thousand strong. Gen. Crocker's division came up in the afternoon, but not in time to participate in the fight. It is fair to say the forces were very nearly equal, the rebe having the great advantage of position and topographical knowledge. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed two hundred and fifty.

THE BATTLE AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, (MISS.) MAY 14-10 P. M. The battle of Jackson was won by a simple charge upon the rebel forces. The details of the affair are as follows: The divisions commanded by Generals Logan and Crocker marched from Clinton this morning at six o'clock, General Crocker in the advance. We expected to meet the enemy in force at least five miles from Jackson. Our troops

moved cautiously along, encountering rebel cavalry pickets about three miles from Clinton. The pickets fell back ra-pidly until within three miles of Jackson, when we came upon their main force.

The rebel position was a good one—on a gentle slope with beavy timber in the rear and on either side. Then enth, and Tenth regiments of Minnesota, (all full regiments,) the Third Minnesota battery, and the First regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers, (rifles,) enlisted last season for the Indian war only. Two hundred and fifty teams accompany the forces. The commanding officer is Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, who has had long experience with the Indians. He has command of the military district of Minnesota, which is in the department of the Northwest, under Major Gen. Pope, headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Sioux number about twelve thousand, of whom nearly five thousand are warriors, under Little Crow, who was their leader last season. They are encamped near Devil's Lake. About two thousand have firearms, the rest hows. Union. No pen can reproduce the impression made upo the minds and hearts of all who witnessed it. The image nation of the artist has equalled it—never excelled it.

A mile of open space lay between us and the enemy, every foot of which was controlled by the well-served artillery of the foe. The task before our brave soldiers was to form on a bill in face of this terrific fire and move forward to victory or death. The First Brgade, under Col. Sanborne, consisting of the Fourth Mignesota and Fifty.

Sanborne, consisting of the Fourth Minnesota and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Indiana, and the Second Brigade under Col. Holmes, consisting of the Tenth Missouri, Seventeenth Iows, Fifty-sixth Illinois, and Eightieth Ohio, were selected for the bloody work. They formed in line were selected for the bloody work. They formed in line and advanced steadily. They had two hills to ascend and descend. The shot and shell from the enemy's batteries fell thick among them, threatening destruction to all. The lines began to waver. Some hearts began to quail as they approached the jaws of death. They halted for a few moments under cover of a hill-side. Words of encouragement were spoken by the commanding officers; every man was nerved to the struggle; "Forward!" sgain, and the long line of heroes ascended a heavy slope, with colors fly-ing and voices shouting. Three minutes of double quick-

ing, indifferent to an enfilading fire of grape and canister and the fire of musketry at deadly range commenced. An-other minute and our men sent up the loud shout of vic-tory, as the defeated foe left the field in panic-stricken haste. All was over. Nearly two hundred Union soldiers

The rebels retreated in hot haste before two brigades of Gen. Crocker's division. Our Generals thought they had fallen back to a better position, and made every preparation for another attack upon them. The two divisions of McPherson's corps followed them up closely in line of battle, expecting every moment to hear from them from a second stand-point. But while we thought they were forming for another struggle they were making the best of their way out of Jackson, on the road leading to Canton, Mississippi. At about noon a heavy volume of smoke arose from the beleaguered city. This might be a signal or it might be a large confiagration—we did not know which. We have since learned, by observation, that it was occasioned by the burning of the railroad depot, which was filled with army stores.

was occasioned by the burning of the railroad depot, which was filled with army stores.

Gen. Sherman opened the ball on the right, at about nine o'clock A. M. I cannot speak in detail of his movements, as I did not witness them, being on the battle-ground on the left all day. The part he took can, however, be judged from the casualty list, which is very small—only two or three killed and a proportionate number wounded, I believe. After the rout by Crocher's men, the rebels were panic stricken all along the lines. Gen. Sherman arrived in the city immediately after Col. Sanborne had hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the Capitol building. The rebels had ten thousand men in the fight. ouilding. The rebels had ten thousand meu in the fight. building. The rebels had ten thousand meu in the fight. Had we postponed the engagement half a day, they would have had twice that number, as reinforcements were hourly expected. Our loss in killed and wounded will reach two hundred, all sustained during the charge. The Seventeenth Iowa lost heaviest. The rebel loss was less than ours, owing to the fact that they were under heavy cover while our men were in an expensed. We take cover, while our men were in an open field. probably a hundred prisoners.

BATTLE OF CHAMPION'S HILL

EDWARDS' STATION, (MISS.) MAY 16. The gallant army of Gen. Grant has just won a glorious rictory—a victory which fully justifies the confidence their commander seems to have felt when he entered upon the daring campaign to Vicksburg by the way of Grand Gull and Jackson.

and Jackson.
Yest-rday morning the position of our army was briefly
this: Part of Sherman's corps occupied Jackson; the
larger part of McPherson's corps lay at the same place.
McClernand's was two miles south of Bolton and sixteen
west of Jackson, while Ransom's brigade of McArthur's
division (McPherson's corps) and Blaur's division of Sherman's corps were approaching Raymond on their march from Grand Gulf.

The little town of Raymond lies eight miles south of Bol ton and about twenty southwest from Jackson. The ene my had massed his forces at Edwards' Station, uineteer miles east of Vicksburg, on the railroad, with intent to cut our long lines somewhere between Raymood and Bolton, and thus at once deprive us of supplies and beat us in de-tail. But his designs were discovered and splendidly de-

At daylight this morning our movement towards Ed wards' Station began; Hovey's division of McClernaud's corps, followed by McPherson on the right and advancing on the road from Bolton; Osterhaus' division, followed by Gen. Carr's on the centre, and Smith's division, with den. Blair's as a reserve on the left, by the first road

Gen. Blair's as a reserve on the left, by the first road from Raymond to Edwards' Station.

The battle opened on the left about eight o'clock with artillery directed on Smith's advance. It seemed that the rebels were attempting to turn our left and get in our rear in the direction of Raymond. But Smith held his road firmly, and the enemy slowly retired, while we slowly advanced. The enemy next massed his forces on our right centre, where Hovey's division was coming up, and here the battle began to rage in deadly earnest. For a time the result seemed doubtful; the rebels pressed on in the most determined manner, while Hovey's brave boys returned their attack with the most persistent valor. For turned their attack with the most persistent valor. For a few moments we gave back at that point, but Hovey, being reinforced by two brigades of Crocker's division, the enemy were driven, and the day went in our favor. A portion of the rebel force began their retreat by the Vicks burg road. McPherson swung around his right and cut off and captured about fifteen hundred prisoners and a bat-tery of ten guns. Our left, McClernand's corps, Blair's division, and Ransom's brigade, now pressed forward, and the complete defeat and demoralization of the enemy was assured. Our artillery was hastened forward from point to point over the numberless hills of this most rugged country, and poured its deadly fire into the flying columns

At suuset we entered Edwards' station, to find there a great debris of stores abandoned by the enemy in his light—among them a train of cars, loaded with ammuniflight—among them a train of cars, loaded with ammunition and set on fire, and a depot of provisions also partly
consumed. We managed to save from these ninety thousand rounds of musket ammunition, a large quantity of
fixed ammunition for field pieces, and a good supply of
sugar. Our captures in this splendid fight foot up to
about two thousand eight hundred prisoners, nineteen
guns, and about ten thousand serviceable Enfield rifles,
together with the stores I have mentioned.

The battle was fought on the front occupied by McClernand's corns, (the 13th.) and one of his divisions (Hovey's)

nand's corps, (the 13th,) and one of his divisions (Hovey's) sustained the brunt of the struggle. To Gen. McClernand great credit is due, and conceded here, for his vigilant and skillful dispositions.

THE BATTLE OF THE BIG BLACK

AT THE BRIDGE, MAY 17, 1863. At daylight this morning our victorious army moved on from Edwards' station, by the main r. ad, to the Big Black, McClernand's corps in the advance, led by Carr's division. It was known that the rebels had construced earthworks to defend the bridge, and that these works must be taken The distance was but three miles, and we had hardly ad ranced one before the skirmishing in front comm The enemy slowly retired, and we pressed on until we reached a point about one mile from the river, when the rebel batteries, some eighteen guns, opened on us. They had a good range of the road, and the shells flew and burst about us in lively style.

Carr immediately formed in line of battle, and advanced

on the centre and right, with half of Osterhaus' division on the extreme right and half on the left. Smith's divi-sion came rapidly up and formed on the extreme left. The sion came rapidly up and formed on the extreme left. The action had hardly begun when the gallant Osterhaus was slightly wounded, while busy in getting the First Wisconsin battery in position on the left centre. Capt. Foster, commanding the battery, was at the same time hurt, a case shot bursting among the party, and both were obliged to leave the field. Gen. McClernand immediately ordered Gen. A. L. Lee to take command of the Ninth division, and the battle began. It was soon terminated. After an artillery duel of an hour or so, varied with some sharp skirmishing, Gen. Carr's division, with the portion of Lee's which was on the right, made a gallant charge upon a weak spot on the enemy's left, and took the works. So suddenly and effectively was this done that the whole of auddenly and effectively was this done that the whole of Bowen's brigade was cut off and captured, while our left, advancing at the same time, took two regiments of rebels who were trying to escape down the swamp and across the river in that direction. Every gun in the works was taken—in all eighteen—and the number of prisoners amounted to about three thousand. The haste with which the surrender was made was something ludicrous. The moment our charge began on the right fi ty white flugs ap-peared behind the works, extemporized by hoisting bunches of cotton on the end of bayonets. Alas, that the regal fibre hould fulfill so meek a mission.

We immediately advanced up to the captured works, and, planting a section of heavy guns near the river, began to shell the rebels, who had got across the river, and had burnt the bridge which took them over, as well as set fire to the immense railroad bridge and treatle work.

to the immense railroad bridge and treatle work.

The enemy left a regiment of sharpshooters on the west bank of the river to annoy us and delay our crossing, but Gen. Lee, with a pioneer corps and a company of skirmishers, protected by the fire of Lamphier's Seventh Michigan battery, reconneitered the bank and commenced the construction of a floating bridge. At nine o'clock tomorrow it will be completed, and we shall move forward. Meantime Sherman's corps is crossing on pontoons above, and will go to Vicksburg by the upper road towards Haines' Buiff, while McClernand and McPherson will move on the Jackson road.

Our losses in the battle of vesterday were heavy—pro-

Our losses in the battle of yesterday were heavy—pro-bably three bundred killed and the usual sad proportion wounded. Pemberton was in command of the rebel force. Major General Tilghman was killed. In the battle of to-day our losses were but slight—our captures immoderately

ASSAULTS UPON THE WORKS.

In continuation, from the Intelligencer of the 1st instant of the details of Gen. Grant's operations against Vicksburg, we insert below some highly interesting extracts from the army correspondence of the New York Times. These letters furnish the latest intelligence received by mail from our lines in front of Vicksburg, and confirm the imprestions produced by prior accounts, that at no time since the opening of this unfortunate war has our army performed a greater amount of labor within the same time than has een recently performed by that under Gen. Grant. Of the plan of the campaign this writer says:

"A more sudacious plan than that devised by the Commander, and now being carried out, has scarcely ever been conceived. It was, in brief, nothing else than to gain firm ground on one of the enemy's flanks, which to be done involved a march of about one hundred and fifty miles through the enemy's country, and in which communication with the base of supplies was liable at any moment to be permanently interrupted. In addition, a resistance to our advance could not but be anticipated, of whose magnitude nothing was certainly known, and which, for aught we

our entire srmy.
With a swiftne a most remarkable the army "With a swiftne a most remarkable the army moved down the river, flanked and obtained possession of Grand Gulf before the enemy were aware of our intentions, and then, before they had recovered from the bewildering eff ets of this blow, our forces had swept past them, and a half hundred miles further on, in nearly the very heart of the Confederacy, were engaged in doing them irreparable damage at Jackson. The rebels in Vicksburg were apparently dumbfounded at the celerity and audacity of our movements. Supposing us moving on Jackson they sent out a formidable force to attack our rear, but met our advance close upon their stronghold, and were defeated and routed to an extent unparalleled in the history of the war."

This correspondent, in his latest letter, dated on Sunday, the 24th ultime, states that the entire less of our force, up to the storming of the rebel works back of Vicksburg was not far from three thousand men. The rebel loss, by killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, including those who straggled from the army from demoralization, was about twelve thousand men, of whom over six thousand were captured by the Union troops. From this letter we extract the subj ined passages :

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Within the last three weeks our men have marched nearly Within the last three weeks our men have marched nearly or quite one hundred and fifty miles; fought the enemy five times and defeated him every time, on ground of his own choosing; utterly destroyed one of the main arteries of the rebellion; captured over seventy guns and six thousand prisoners; and have done all this in a foreign climate, under a tropical sun ablaze with the white heat of summer, with only such supplies as could be gleaned from the country and the limited amount carried upon the persons of the soldiers. When it is added that the country over which we marched was rough, the roads tortuous, the streams we marched was rough, the roads tortuous, the streams parched with the fever of summer, the population sparse and poorly supplied with the necessaries of life, and every foot of the way enveloped in dust that choked our men and animals like a simoon, it will be admitted that whether or not ultimate success crowns our efforts, our gallant army has done sufficient within the last month to entitle it at once to the estrem, gratitude, and admiration of the people t home—even of the whole world.

That our men have been necessitated to use something besides their locomotive qualities during the march to this polut is shown in the fact that within ten days they were engaged in the following battes: Grand Gulf; Auderson's Hill, (was Port Gibson;) Fourteen Mile Creek; Raymond; and Champion Hills. Besides these, there were skirmishes and lesser affairs than battles without number. some of which, like that of the storming of the Tête du Pont by Fowler at Big Black river, and the fight of the gallant Crocker, near Jackson, were bloody and coatly in the extreme. Such, in brief, is the record of the last fort-night's doings of the Army of the Tenness-e; and, whether Vicksburg is captured or not, nobody will doubt that the men composing it possess in the highest degree the ster-ing qualities of endurance, gallantry, and patriotism.

OPERATIONS OF THESDAY, MAY 20.

Our troops having all taken up their respective posi-tious the night before, it was determined by Gen Orant to attempt to force the enemy's line before they fully re-covered from the demoralization consequent upon their many and rapid successive defeats across Big Black river. The plan fixed upon was that of a general assault along the entire length of the rebel works, at ten o'clock in the the entire length of the rebel works, at ten o'clock in the morning. The order, however, was countermanded, in consequence, it is averred, of a want of readiness on the part of Major Gen McClernand, and two o'clock was fixed upon as the hour to carry out the same intention. The resson of this delay on the part of Gen. McClernand is not generally known; I do not even know that he is re-sponsible for the delay of his troops, but I do know that it is very generally said among his officers and men that he purposely refused to move up his command, not only at ten o'clock in the morning but at two o'clock in the afternoon. This may or may not be true—it is, however,

THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.

Never did men take a position before an enemy with a better spirit than that possessed by our troops as they marched into the ravines before the rebel defences. They had just performed a march of one hundred and fifty miles and fought five different and hotly-contested battles in a little over two weeks. The weather was insufferably hot, and with the exception of two days, when they is swam bayous and waded through mul and water swam bayous and waded through mu! and water kneedeep, they had travelled through dust that enveloped them like a cloud, and which, at the slightest touch of hoof or wind, rose into the air like feathers. For three days before reaching the rear of Vicksburg they had nothing to eat except what happened to remain in their haversacks, or what they could get in the country through which we passed. In fact I know of cases of regiments that on Tuesday morning had not tasted a mouthful of food since the evening of Sunday, and yet, wearied, parched, goaded, and hungry as they were, when the order came in the morning to storm the works they fell into line with alacrity, and responded with cheers to the announcement that they were expected to carry the lines by assault.

POSITION OF THE DIVISIONS.

About two miles before reaching Vicksburg the road from Big Black forks in several directions. The right hand, or most northern one, goes to Haines' Bluff, the one next to the south goes to Wainut Hills, near the old battle ground of Chicksan Bayou, the next in order winds around and comes in on the south side of Vicksburg, while the last, or most southern, is a continuation of the main road, and runs directly into the eastern side of the terms. Steele went out on the read terminating at Walnut Hills, then Blair came below him, next Tuttle, then McPherson (Mc-Arthur on t e right, Logan centre, Quimby left) on his left, and occupying the main road, with his centre resting on it, and lastly to McPherson's left, McClernand extending

around the works to Warrenton.

Blair's division, in proceeding down the road assigned to to it, crossed a plantation, entered a belt of timber, and stretched along a ridge running in front of the reb I line of entrenchments. Five hundred yards in front of this hill extends a series of ridges, upon which are the enemy's defences. Generally, the country is very uneven, and gradually a cending until within a mile or so of the town. Along the termination of this ascent the Confederates have thrown up their entrenchments. Upon all the heights available, and near the rebel line, our troops planted batteries which early on Tuesday morning as the income of the heights. teries, which, early on Tuesday morning, set vigorously at work. The difficult nature of the works, as one of attack, may be inferred from the fact that one half of the artillery belonging to Sherman was parked in the rear of our

About half-past one o'clock Blair's division was all in lir screened by the west of the first range of hills behind the rebel works. The division consisted of the following

First Brigade-Col. Giles A. Smith Commanding Sixth Missouri, Col. Blood. Eighth Missouri, Major Kirby.
Thirteenth Infantry, Capt. Washington.
One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, Col. Hogan. One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois, Col. Tupper. Companies A and B Chicago Light Artillery. Second Brigade-Cot. T. Kirby Smith Commanding

Fifty-seventh Ohio, Col. Rice. Fifty-fourth Onio Col. Fisher. One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. Eldridge Eighty third Indiana, Col. Stooner. Fifty-fifth Illin is, Col. Malmsbury.

Third Brigade - Gen. Ewing Commanding. Fourth Virginia, Col. Dayton, Thirtieth Ohio, Col. Lieber.

Thirty-seventh Ohio, Lieut. Col. Von Blessing
For'y-seventh Ohio, Col. Barry.

First Illinois Artillery, Co. H, and Eighth Ohio Battery

I am thus particular in giving you the composition of this division for the reason that, for some cause, it was nearly or quite the only one that advanced, and was the only one that suffered in the disastrous movement. The Thirtieth and Forty-seventh Ohio were detailed to support batteries. The attack was mainly made by the Thirteenth Infantry, Sixth and Eighth Missouri, Forty-seventh Ohio,

and Fourth Virginia
At precisely two o'c'ock the various regiments rose to
their feet, and, wi h a tremendous cheer, started at dou-

ble-quick over the hill.

Passing over the crest of the first hill, behind which they lay, the charging column saw in front of them another hill about five hundred yards distant. To reach this it was necessary to descend a slope for about two hundred and fifty yards, the surrace of which was broken with deep gullies.

as well as before they had gained the interior of their main works.

The Thirteenth Infantry, Fourth Virginia, Forty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Sixth and Eighth Missouri, and possibly one or two other regiments gained the ditch. The conflict was "short and decisive." In twenty minutes the brigades had ascended the hill, and return minus some eight hundred men. The rebels mowed our gallant fellows down with grape, capiater, and mus-

knew, might at any time prove great enough to annihilate our entire army.

"With a swiftne a most remarkable the army moved The Thirteerth Intentry lost eighty three men killed and

The Thirteerth Infantry lost eighty-three men killed and wounded out of two hundred and four, among whom was its gallant commander, Capt. Washington, wounded and taken prisoner; Capts. Yates and Ewing, Lieuts How, Little, Bates, and other officers severely wounded. Every brigade in the charge had from three to five color-bearers shot down while advancing upon the rebel works. Three m-n of the Thirteenth Regulars were killed while carrying the colors. Capt. Yates then seized them, and was in the act of planting them in the ditch, when he was shot in four places. He handed them to a sergeant, who was struck down by a cannon shot, when they were taken by Captain Ewing, who, although wounded in the act, carried them safely from the field.

The brigade under Gen. Thayer advanced, and fell back

The brigade under Gen. Thayer advanced, and fell back after suffering some slight loss. Had McClernand advanced, as was intended, the capture of Vicksburg would undoubtedly have taken place at the time of this first assault

REBEL COURTESY.

Many of our wounded were left on the field until after dark, particularly those who were lying close to the rebel works. About midnight the enemy called to our stirmishers not to fire upon them, as they were about to carry in some of our wounded. At the same time they built a fire upon the parapet of their works, stuck up a small white flag by it, and then called to our men to come and carry off the wounded, as they would not be disturbed. This was done by the ambulance corps; guided by the fire they went all over the ground covered by the fight, even in the ditches before the works, and before morning had secured every wounded man left upon the field.

A SEASON OF QUIET.

The next two days, Wednesday and Thursday, were in main quiet, except in the case of the batteries. Not less than fifty guns, of sizes varying from six to thirty pounders, were mounted in the rear of the city, at short distances from the enemy's works, and these from daylight uill dark, and many of them from dark till daylight, kept the case less "poundering" against the rebel defences. up a ceaseless "poundering" against the rebel defences.
On the river side the gun and morter boats were also busy,
thus fairly encircling the rebels with thunder and fire; but
they seemed to care very little for it, rarely replying to our
fire, and seemingly paying us no other attention than keeping a vigilant watch upon the movements of our infantry.

HAINES' BLUFF FORTIFICATIONS DESTROYED.

Almost immediately after our arrival communication was cetablished with our forces at Young's Point, and the commissary and other supply boats ordered up the Yazoo to Chickasaw Bayou. The gunboats at once started up to Haines' Bluff, and upon arriving there found the place deserted. The guns, some eighteen in number, were spiked, but the ammunition and much other material remained. The guns were dismounted by burning their carriages, the magazine blown up, and then the boats pushed on up the river. They went as far as Yazoo City, which place surrendered at sight, and after completing the destruction of an immense raw, which the rebels had left in their haste, they returned to the Mississippi. they returned to the Mississippi.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AND DEPUTED Wednesday and Thursday were given up to the artillery, and to getting our men ready for another attack which took place at four P. M. of Friday. It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some callent become

as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ranson, Logan, McClernand, every body—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour twenty five hundred men. It was every where the same, down a broken hill under body—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour twenty five hundred men. It was every where the same, down a broken hill under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musketballs; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows, nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the creat. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side rising nearly perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop holes death was flashing forth unceasingly: upon heights beyond a fort mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance-were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should first fill up the dit h, batter down the stockades, or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallaut men who had gained the direct line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

Gen. Carr is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dollings

Gen. Carr is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dollings is hiled. Col. Stone, of Iows, has an arm shot off. Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which Gen. Sherman pronounces more deadly than that

which took Sebastopol We have now sent for spades, and hereafter the work of

we have now sent for spaces, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging.

To day (Sunday) is quiet every where—the main work going on being the transfer of our wounded to hospital boats on the river.

NORTH CAROLINA LOAN IN ENGLAND.

The London Times of the 14th of May announces the opening of a North Carolina State Loan in England. The amount asked for is small, being only one and a half miltion dollars. The Times says:

lion dollars. The Times says:

"Mr. John White, a special commissioner from the State of North Carolina, has issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions on cotton bonds of that State for £300,000. He announces that the State requires to purchase English manufactured goods, and to make the necessary remittances hither for that purpose, but that, as existing circumstances prevent this operation being carried out in ordinary course, cotton and other produce are the only available means of exchange. Under these circumstances the Governor of the State, with the authority of the General Assembly, has purchased over fifty thousand bales of cotton, which have been carefully stored in various parts of the State, and are now offered for sale in various parts of the State, and are now offered for sale in England at 5d. per pound by means of warrants bearing seven per cent. interest per annum, and which embrace the following conditions:

"The State of North Carolina, having been paid this warrant."

"The State of North Carolina, having been paid this warrant £100 sterling, (receipt of which has been duly acknowledged,) sells and hereby engages to deliver to the
holder hereof, on receiving sixty days' notice of the port
at which delivery is required, twelve bales of cotton, four
hundred pounds each, ginned, packed, and in sound merchantable condition, at the port of Wilmington, Charleston, or Savannah, or, if practicable, at any other port in
the possession of the Confederate States Government, except the ports of Texas. Notice of the port selected to be
sent either to the Governor of the State direct, or to the
agents of the State in Manchester; and delivery will b
made at the port so indicated free of all charges and duties
whatever beyond the existing export duty of one-eighth whatseever beyond the existing export duty of one-eighth of a cent per ib. The cotton to be of the quality known in Liverpool as middling; and if any of it should be of superior or inferior quality, or if the exact weight contracted for should not be delivered, the difference in value

superior or inferior quality, or if the exact weight contracted for should not be delivered, the difference in value shall be adjusted at the port of shipment by two brokers, one to be appointed by the Governor of this State, the other by the holder of the warrant; and if the brokers cannot agree they will choose an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

"Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in Manchester, and reckoned from the latt of July, 1863, will be duly paid on this warrant till the cotton is claimed; but the claim must be made in writing to the agents of the State in Manchester within two months, or to the Governor of the State within three months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the present belligerents. If the cotton be not claimed within that period this warrant will be exchanged for a North Carolina State bond, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly in England.

"The warrants are to be paid for at the Manchester and County Bank, as follows: Five per cent. on application, twenty per cent. on allotment, and seventy-five per cent. on the 15th of June, on which day they will be delivered. More than half the amount is stated to have been already subscribed."

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS ELECT.

The death of Hon. WILLIAM TEMPLE, of Delaware, ember elect to the next Congress, took place at his resilence in Smyrna, on Thursday morning. The Wilmington Gazette savs :

Passing over the crest of the arst nill, benind which they had about five hundred yards destant. To reach this it was necessary to descend a slope for about two hundred and fifty yards, the surface of which was broken with deep gullies, and covered with fallen tumber. Down this our men rushed in double quick, took a moment's rest at the bottom, and then commoned the steep ascent beyond. This slope is covered with an abattic of henvy timber, beyond which is a high rail-fence, then a ditch ten feet in depth, then a nearly perpendicular ascent, some twelve feet in height, and then the rebel parspet and rifle-pit, protected by a strong stockade ten feet in height.

The ditches around the works were commanded by an enfilading fire from guas mounted upon traverses, while to the right and left were works and buildings and other objects, behind which rebel sharpshooters could find protection, and pour a destructive fire upon an enomy, after as well as hefore they had gained the interior of their main works.

The Thirteenth Infantry, Fourth Virginis, Forty-seventh Ohio, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois, Sixth and Eighth Missouri, and possibly one or two other regiments.